

# CAN PAY COST OF THE FIREMEN'S SCHOOLS

Comptroller of the Treasury Decides Important Question.

AN INTERESTING POINT RAISED

Congress, He Says, Should Pass Upon Limitation of Attendance.

POWERS OF BOARD DEFINED

Mr. Tracwell's Ruling on Legality of an Educational Institution Devoted to One Class—Right to Maintain the Same From Usual Appropriation.

Mr. Robert J. Tracwell, Comptroller of the Treasury, today rendered an opinion regarding the use of moneys appropriated for the public schools of the District for the conduct of a special school for adult pupils consisting entirely of members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia. Mr. Tracwell holds that the funds can be used in such schools as the District Commissioners see fit, but suggests Congressional action as to the limitation of the attendance of such schools.

The matter was carried to the Comptroller for decision by the Commissioners of the District, who submitted the following questions:

The Questions Asked.

Can the appropriation for public night schools be used to equip and maintain a school located in an engine house which is not open to the public but is limited to and composed wholly of members of the Fire Department stationed at the engine house in which the school is located?

The Board of Education having fixed the pay of the superintendent at \$15.00 per night, is it a proper exercise of its discretionary authority to increase the allowance to \$5.00 per night in order to compensate him for services rendered in a different capacity, namely, that of teacher in an engine house school?

The Board of Education having fixed the regular pay of all the principals of a certain grade at \$2.50 per night, is it a proper exercise of its discretionary authority to increase the pay of one principal of that grade to \$3.50 per night whose duties are the same as those of the other principals of that grade except that he teaches in addition a class of firemen in an engine house school?

Not Limited to Minors.

Mr. Tracwell in answer to the request today rendered a decision in which he said:

"In appropriating for night schools as a part of the public school system of the District of Columbia and in placing their administration under the Board of Education, Congress has not expressly limited the authority of the board in the number or the location of these schools or in the enrollment of pupils by number or class. The authority of the board to establish, with the consent of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, a night school in an engine house and to limit the attendance thereon can therefore only be questioned by the accounting officers if in so doing they incur expenses not within the object of the appropriation. There is, so far as I can learn, an entire absence of Congressional legislation as to who shall be the beneficiaries of these appropriations. Whether adults shall be admitted to the public schools—day or night—of the District, or whether

their benefits shall be confined to minors as in the State supporting free school systems is left unanswered by Congressional legislation. Whether a certain class only shall have the benefit of the appropriation is the question arising under the case submitted. The appropriations are made for public schools, and the establishment of night schools is recognized, but whether a school confined to a particular class of adults, such as the firemen stationed at a particular engine house is a public school is a question concerning which I am not at all free from doubt.

"In the absence, however, of any attempted definition or limitation of what constitutes a public school in the District of Columbia, and in view of the broad discretion given the Board of Education as regards these night schools, I do not on the whole feel authorized to question the propriety of the action of the board in establishing these schools and limiting the attendance by holding that the appropriations are available for the payment of the salaries of the teachers, and it is left to Congress to apply the remedy, if a remedy is found necessary."

How the Question Arose.

The question at hand arose from the following facts: Mr. R. R. Rordan, a teacher in the day schools, is also employed as superintendent of the night schools. On certain nights, when not acting as superintendent, he is engaged in teaching in the day schools. He is a principal in the day schools, as well as a principal in the night schools. When the night schools opened in October the pay of the superintendent had been fixed at \$4.50 per night, and the pay of a principal at \$2.50 per night. The pay roll for November, 1901, contained an allowance of \$4.50 to Mr. Rordan for twelve nights at \$4.50 per night, and the pay of a principal at \$2.50 per night. The pay roll for November, 1901, contained an allowance of \$4.50 to Mr. Rordan for twelve nights at \$4.50 per night, and the pay of a principal at \$2.50 per night. The pay roll for November, 1901, contained an allowance of \$4.50 to Mr. Rordan for twelve nights at \$4.50 per night, and the pay of a principal at \$2.50 per night.

Ruling of the District Auditor.

In his communication to the District Commissioners, the Auditor for the District of Columbia said:

"I was not officially advised of any action to this end, but when the pay rolls for December were received it was observed that Mr. Rordan's pay as superintendent was increased to \$5.97 per night, and no credit given him for or from the amount of teaching in the engine house, although as a matter of fact I learned that he did teach therein. The pay of Mr. Hart, as principal, for teaching in an engine house, was increased to \$3.97 per night and no credit allowed for or reference made to his teaching in the engine house school as he had taught there regularly. Mr. Rordan and Mr. Hart are the only teachers in the firemen's schools and they were the only teachers whose pay was increased. As no additional duties were devolved upon Mr. Rordan as superintendent, the inference is plain that in increasing his pay from \$4.50 to \$5.97 per night he was being paid, as superintendent, to the extent of \$1.47 per night, for services which he had rendered as teacher in a fireman's school, and for which there is reason for believing the law does not permit."

"This is true also of Mr. Hart, whose compensation was increased from \$2.50 per night—the amount received by a principal in an engine house—to \$3.97 per night, without any additional duties, as I am advised, unless the services rendered as teacher in the engine house school are reckoned in the compensation. There are two schools, located in engine houses, which are equipped with a complete educational outfit embracing text-books, stationery and typewriters, which were purchased from the appropriation for night schools."

## JOHN P. ALTGELD DIES OF PARALYSIS

(Continued from First Page.)

ed to notice that he was ill. Mr. Altgeld had walked to a place behind the scenes.

"I must leave a minute; I am not feeling well," he stammered to some who were holding out their hands to congratulate him while the audience in front applauded.

Mr. Altgeld took another step and fell in a faint. State Representative Bowles was nearby and supported him. The patient narrowly escaped falling down the stairway that leads from the stage.

It was found that both of Mr. Altgeld's legs were paralyzed. He was quickly revived from his faint, and then gave way to spasms of nausea.

It was almost an hour before Mr. Altgeld could be put into a carriage. He was taken back to the hotel and placed in the care of three physicians.

At first the sufferer was able to step slightly, but as the feebleness and other symptoms continued unabated he fell into a state of semi-consciousness.

Audience in Ignorance.

Meanwhile the audience at the opera house remained in ignorance of the ex-Governor's condition.

Mr. Altgeld was the principal speaker. In his introductory remarks he declared that all friends of humanity owed a debt of gratitude to Governor Yates for issuing a proclamation soliciting assistance for the Boer women and children in the concentration camps, which the British are maintaining in South Africa. He said the people of America had raised a large sum of money with which to relieve the distress of the Boer women and children, but were unable to send it to them, because Lord Pauncefoot, the British Ambassador at Washington, objected to it. Mr. Altgeld further charged that Lord Pauncefoot had for years meddled in American affairs, and that the State Department and Secretary Hay were more vent-pocket conveniences for the British Ambassador.

There were eighteen counts and specific charges in Governor Altgeld's arraignment. He said in substance:

His Last Speech.

"Just before the beginning of the Spanish war Lord Pauncefoot, representing the aristocracy, meddled in our affairs and tried to unite the Governments of Europe in making a joint protest against America's interference on behalf of Cuba. But when the American people asserted themselves, and our Government was compelled to go to the rescue of Cuba, England issued a strong neutrality proclamation, forbidding all of her subjects everywhere from furnishing us any aid or doing anything that would in any way be a violation of the strictest neutrality."

The body will be taken to Chicago some time late today or tomorrow and the funeral services held there.

John Peter Altgeld was born in Germany December 20, 1837. When he was

three years old his parents emigrated to this country and settled on a farm in Richmond county, Ohio.

His early education advantages were meagre.

Was a Union Soldier.

In 1864, when sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the Union army, and remained in service until the close of the war, fighting in the James River campaign.

At the close of the war, he worked his way through an academy, and for a while taught a country school.

After spending several years in St. Louis, where he went in 1869, he left for southern Kansas, tramping across country.

Thence he went to Missouri, where he taught school and studied law.

In 1872 he was admitted to the bar, and located in Savannah, Mo. His first year there at practicing his profession was a starvation time, but afterward he was elected city attorney, and then State attorney for Andrew county.

In 1875 he came to Chicago and entered the practice of law in this city. He had then a capital of \$50.

Soon he had built up a lucrative practice, and was in comfortable financial circumstances.

Afterward his wealth was estimated at \$1,000,000.

Later, in speculating in real estate, it is said, the bulk of his fortune was lost.

In 1884 he ran for Congress in the Fourth District but was defeated.

As Governor of Illinois.

In 1886 he became judge of the Superior Court of Cook county, but suddenly resigned in 1891.

Next year he was nominated for Governor, and was carried into power on the crest of the wave which landed Grover Cleveland in the White House for a second term.

During his term as Governor, Mr. Altgeld had ardent champions and bitter enemies.

One of his acts which caused much dispute was the pardoning of the anarchists Fielden, Schwab and Neebe, who were in the Joliet penitentiary for participation in the Haymarket riot.

His enemies called him an anarchist. A hostile press cartooned him as a bomb thrower.

His action during the Pullman strike in Chicago in 1894, when he failed to call out the troops, and President Cleveland, himself, ordered them to the scene, was also a subject of much debate.

For years Altgeld was an ardent advocate of the free coinage of silver, and the municipal ownership of public utilities.

In the municipal campaign of 1899 Altgeld defeated the nomination of Harrison for mayor, and was defeated as an independent candidate.

Mr. Altgeld was married in 1877 to Miss Ford, of Richmond county, Ohio.

## SOCIAL SETTLEMENT WORK A SUCCESS

Favorable Reports Made to Associated Charities.

PAST MONTH SEVERE ON POOR

Applications for Relief Nearly Double Last Year's Record—Savings Fund Deposits Fall Off More Than One-Half. Several Thousand Investigations.

As a means of emphasizing the need of personal service among the poor in Washington, two social settlements have been developed, under the care of the Associated Charities, and the success of their operation was reported yesterday at the monthly meeting of the society, at the central office, 811 G Street northwest.

"Noel House," at 809 First Street northwest, is conducted by Miss Amelia A. Ryan. The society's agent and assistant in the third division, Miss Caroline Wilman and Mr. D. A. Glascoff, respectively, are resident workers in "Noel House," and this settlement has been largely advanced and fostered by the Associated Charities.

Nine Classes in Operation.

"Neighborhood House," at 456 N Street southwest, is the home settled by the general secretary of the Associated Charities. It is sustained without outside contributions, except that the free kindergarten for white children is supported by Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, while a good deal of volunteer help is given for the various clubs and classes organized at the settlement.

Although "Neighborhood House" has been in active operation for only a few months, there are now nine clubs or classes meeting regularly, in addition to the free kindergarten, which is open every morning to white children of the neighborhood. "One or two churches and a number of volunteer workers, representing various sections of Washington, have been drawn into personal touch with the people of the neighborhood, through the various clubs and classes.

Unusual Call for Relief.

The report of the Secretary for the month of February stated that the total number of applications for assistance made to the society during the month was 1,402, as compared with 1,402 in the corresponding month last year. The applications for the present year, up to January of the present year, the applications represented 1,638 separate cases, 376 being white families, and 1,262 colored families. Of this number 432 were reported as new cases, all the others having been known to the society heretofore.

Investigations made by the agents numbered 863 exclusive of investigations of applicants for free treatment at the dispensaries. Twenty-two persons were reported as having given false addresses. Fifteen cases of soliciting for assistance were reported as having been made at the request of societies for other cities.

Relief was procured for a total number of 1,271 families as follows: From churches, for 24; private relief societies, 22; private individuals, 79; Golden Book Fund, 14, and from the Citizens' Relief Association. In addition to the above a number of families were aided by supplies from the office sent in from schools and churches.

Little Saving Possible.

The agents in the work of investigation, seeking employment, collecting savings, etc., made a total number of 2,535 visits. The total amount deposited in the savings fund during the month was \$39.15 as compared with \$98 the previous month, and \$122.85 during the corresponding month last year. A number of persons withdrew their savings during the past month to provide fuel, pay house rent, etc.

There were present at the meeting Prof. B. T. Janney, chairman; Mrs. J. W. Babson, Miss Lucy M. Solger, Dr. George M. Kober, Mr. William J. Boardman, Mr. J. B. Tupper, Mr. George S. Wilson, Col. Archibald Hopkins, and Mr. Charles F. Weller.

AN ENQUIRY ABOUT MUD.

Six Inches of It in City Streets Not Objectionable Sometimes.

The condition of South Capitol Street, adjoining the Capitol Grounds, and of the streets in the vicinity, including Ivy Street, was the subject of a recent letter to the District Commissioners from Mr. John F. Donohoe. The writer stated that these streets have mud six inches deep upon them, and that for purposes of travel they are practically impassable.

Mr. C. B. Hunt, the Computing Engineer, has reported upon the complaint that some of the roadways in the vicinity of the Capitol grounds were specifically provided for in the schedule several years ago, and were improved, as reached on the schedule, according to the terms of the law. Mr. Hunt says that South Capitol Street and Ivy Street are not on this schedule, and that they have not been considered in the past as requiring as early treatment as the streets now listed on the schedule.

Mr. Hunt states that the possibility of extensive operations in connection with proposed railroad construction in the vicinity of these streets would forestall any extensive work on them for the present. He says that an examination of the roadways in question do not reveal any conditions dangerous or even objectionable when all the circumstances are taken into account.

The Commissioners have determined that Mr. Donohoe shall be informed in accordance with the report of Mr. Hunt.

PARISIAN VIEWS OUR PARKS.

Host of Park Commission Last Summer Now Visiting Here.

Mr. R. Edward Andre, the famous Paris landscape artist, who entertained the Park Commission in Paris last summer, is now visiting Washington. He is much interested in the plans of the Central Railroad and went driving today with Mr. Charles Moore, clerk of the Senate District Committee, to examine the basis of the Commission's work.

The Park Commission during the time they were entertained by Mr. Andre in Paris, made a thorough examination of the magnificent park system of that capital. From this city Mr. Andre expects to go to Cuba.

Charles H. Warren's Resignation.

NEW YORK, March 12.—It is reported that Charles H. Warren, vice president and general manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, has resigned, to take effect June 1. No reason is given for Mr. Warren's resignation. The report is not confirmed.

## MASONIC FAIR PLANS RAPIDLY DEVELOP

Season Tickets Are Now Being Distributed.

HOLDERS TO VOTE FOR PRIZES

Progress Being Made by the Committees on Music, Decorations, and Electrical Effects—Space for the Booths Greatly Enlarged—Uniformed Bodies Invited.

As the time approaches for the opening of the great Masonic fair, which is to be held at Convention Hall for two weeks beginning April 15, the activity around the fair committee rooms at 1425 New York Avenue becomes more pronounced. Each night there are a number of meetings of committees, and the individual workers are coming and going at all hours.

The committee on tickets and badges, of which Mr. S. M. Ryder is chairman, is now engaged in the issuance of season tickets. Five coupon tickets are being sent to each of the 6,000 Masons connected with the local Masonic bodies, with a request that they be disposed of at the earliest possible moment.

The tickets are being distributed under a contract with the Postal Telegraph Company, whereby a receipt is required for every set of tickets which is delivered. In this respect the work is being done in a much more satisfactory manner than could possibly be done through the mails unless special delivery stamps were placed on each communication.

Can Vote for Prizes.

These tickets are numbered and each holder of a season ticket will be entitled to one vote for one of five grand prizes aggregating \$1,000 in value. The tickets are \$1 each and entitle the holder to one admission each evening. The general admission for other than holders of season tickets will be 25 cents for the evenings. There will be two matinees held on the Saturday of each week and on these occasions the admission will be but 10 cents.

The committee on music, of which Mr. R. P. Andrews is chairman, has entered into a contract with the Washington Band to furnish the music for concerts to be held each evening and at each of the two Saturday matinees. It is proposed to make these programmes most attractive.

The committee on decorations and electrical effects, Mr. Joseph C. Johnson, chairman, has the work in hand, and Convention Hall, it is promised, will be a veritable bower of beauty. The contract for erecting the various booths has been awarded, and work begun.

Show Space Increased.

Mr. Harry Standford, the director general, has awarded all of the space in Convention Hall, and is now engaged in assigning quarters in the large armory annex. It was found impossible to accommodate all bodies applying for space in Convention Hall, and the executive committee authorized the director general to lease four floors, including the rifle range, in the armory, which will be connected with Convention Hall by a covered bridge. This will give the fair management nearly double the floor space afforded by Convention Hall alone.

The publication of a daily paper during the fair has also been practically decided. There will be fourteen issues of the paper, which will be known as the "Masonic Fair News." It is expected that the paper will attain a circulation of 1,400 copies. George H. Walker, chairman of the press committee, has been named editor-in-chief and will be assisted by many of his enthusiastic brother scribes.

Uniformed Bodies Invited.

Capt. Allison Naylor, chairman of the committee on inviting sister organizations to attend the fair, reports that his invitations are generally accepted, and that the greatest encouragement is being met with in his work.

All the uniformed organizations in the city are being invited to attend the fair and the uniforms and their appearance, it is thought, will add much to the spectacular effect.

This afternoon there will be a meeting of the committee on decorations at 4:30 o'clock. At 7:30 o'clock the members of New Jerusalem Lodge will meet, and at 8 o'clock the Columbia Commandery committee. Tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock the Columbia Chapter and the ladies of DeMolay Mounted Commandery will meet.

THREE ALLEGED MURDERERS.

Richmond Detective Seeks Accused Negroes in Washington.

Detective Wren, accompanied by another member of the Richmond police force, arrived in the city early this morning in search of three men who are wanted in the Old Dominion city on a charge of having committed a murder there last Saturday.

When received information that three negroes, namely, Sam Miller, alias "Pittsburg Eddie," Charles Johnson, and Jim Allen were en route to this city and he came on at once.

Accompanied by a number of local detectives he made a thorough search of the various alleys in hopes of locating the fugitives, but without success.

Mr. Wren's investigation, however, has shown that the three men had been seen at Jackson City, and that resort was visited, but it was found that they had gone.

MRS. SCHWAKOFF SUES.

Answers Husband's Petition and Files One Herself.

The proceedings for divorce filed by Henry Schwakoff against Emma Schwakoff, on the ground of cruelty, in December, 1899, took a new turn today when his wife instituted proceedings for a limited divorce against him.

In her answer to the charges of cruelty made by her husband, Mrs. Schwakoff denied the allegations and made counter-charges of cruelty against him.

The records in the proceedings show that the domestic troubles between the parties began very soon after their marriage. It is stated that they were married at Alexandria, Va., on July 12, 1899, and on December 13, not six months afterward, Mr. Schwakoff instituted proceedings for divorce.

Mr. Schwakoff says that her husband is a musician. She asks the court to restrain him from molesting her as she enters and leaves her home.

Mr. W. Preston Williamson is named as counsel for the petitioner.

Blondin Requisition Granted.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12.—Governor Odell today approved papers for the extradition to Massachusetts of Joseph W. Blondin, who is under arrest in New York City, charged with wife murder. Blondin made no opposition to the granting of the requisition and will be taken East at once.

## FIFTEEN THOUSAND NOW OUT IN BOSTON

Ranks of Strikers Receive Heavy Re-enforcements.

FURTHER ACCESSIONS LIKELY

Members of Civic Federation Asked to Try to Settle the Problem—Samuel Gompers Summoned to Boston—Various Industries Begin to Feel Effects.

BOSTON, March 12.—The number of strikers here has been increased this morning to at least 15,000, and it is believed that within twenty-four hours that number will be largely augmented.

In addition to the longshoremen who went out yesterday, the lumber teamsters, coal handlers, and the men who handle freight for the coastwise steamers went out this morning.

President Cox of the Allied Freight Transportation Council, has telegraphed Secretary Easley, of the Civic Federation, stating that the strikers were agreeable to the Civic Federation endeavoring to effect an immediate settlement.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, has been requested to come here.

Governor Crane will confer with the labor representatives again today.

President Tuttle's Order.

President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Road, has issued a notice giving the men twenty-four hours to return to work or get the wages due them and lose their jobs.

A special meeting of Central Labor Union, representing ninety labor organizations, has been called for tomorrow evening.

The Master Teamsters have decided not to hire any non-union help today. Yesterday many of the Master Teamsters drove their own teams.

The Building Trades Council, representing 25,000 men in Boston and vicinity, will meet tomorrow night to consider the strike situation.

The merchants and manufacturers in neighboring cities are beginning to feel the effect of the strike, and the shutting down of many manufacturing plants is threatened because of lack of stock.

The Armstrong Transfer Company is tied up and the hack and cab men kept busy transferring baggage.

Within Committee's Province.

President Eliot, of Harvard, who is a member of the Civic Federation Committee, says it is entirely proper for the Civic Federation to intervene in this strike provided that both parties to the strike request the Federation's aid. It is not sufficient that one party only seek intervention.

Depots today are more deserted than yesterday. Incoming trains bringing tradespeople from outlying districts, are obliged to act as their own expressmen in the transportation of some of the necessities of life.

At Lynn, last night, the Teamsters Union considered the strike. The proposition to order a general strike of the teamsters and freight handlers was discussed. Definite action was postponed until tonight.

Four shoe manufacturers at Lynn announced last night that they were ready to close until the strike is over. About 3,000 cases of shoes are accumulating daily.

The cutters in some of the shoe factories have been laid off as the manufacturers are unable to secure stock. If the strike continues many factories will be unable to run.

Representatives from Providence say fish dealers are feeling the strike, and the market will go short at unusually high prices this week.

At Gloucester, two fish concerns have closed because they could not send their goods away.

ROCK ISLAND QUITS POOL.

Withdraws From the Military Traffic Agreement.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Formal notice has been given by the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad of its withdrawal from the Eastbound and Westbound military traffic pools, which have been operated by the Western lines for several years.

The original pooling agreement provided that the pool should be withdrawn with-out giving notice ninety days in advance, but the Rock Island made its withdrawal effective immediately.

The pool on Westbound military traffic has been under the management of Chairman MacLeod of the Western Passenger Association.

The pool on Eastbound military traffic has been managed by the terminal lines at San Francisco, the Southern Pacific, and Santa Fe.

The Southern Pacific withdrew on December 31 last from the Westbound military traffic pool.

The refusal of the Rock Island and Southern Pacific Roads to be parties to any longer practically nullifies the pool on military traffic from Chicago and St. Louis to the Pacific Coast. Their action also indicates a disposition of those companies to get out of all illegal traffic schemes.

The Death Record.

The following deaths for twenty-four hours were reported at the Health Department up to noon today:

Jesse Shreve, 78 years.  
John J. Cook, 62 years.  
Catherine M. Gaffney, 59 years.  
Katie R. Thorp, 68 years.  
Annie E. Gorman, 50 years.  
Joseph H. Gram, 48 years.  
Joseph H. Smith, 43 years.  
Dick Wadmon, 24 years.  
Edwin V. Michael, 12 years.  
Daisy Thurston, 5 years.  
Mary M. Bevil, 3 years.  
Paul E. A. Rynek, 2 years.  
Edna G. Conner, 1 year.  
Frank Hawkins, 8 months.  
Nellie Johnson, 7 months.  
Alfonso Miner, 1½ months.

Marriage Licenses Issued.

William Ward and Bertha A. Robb, of Washington, W. Va.  
William W. Chadwick, of Monroe, Wis., and Harriet V. Stout, of Madison, Wis.  
Fred E. Pusey and Grace E. Bond.  
John E. Martin, of Seaford, Del., and Ada H. Fenwick, of the District of Columbia.  
Gelsomina Cerone and Maria Maglio.  
Charles Dorsey and Marietta Gardner.

Granted a Divorce.

Justice Bradley today granted George E. Ward a divorce from Bertha A. Ward. Ward's counsel, Joseph Shillington, Mr. Ward in March last filed a petition asking for divorce from his wife on the ground of infidelity.

## MR. SIMS RENEWS ATTACK ON CENSUS BILL CHANGE

Characterizes It as a Gross Deception of the House by the Conference Committee.

The census matter was again brought up in the House this morning, and Mr. Sims (Dem., Tenn.) renewed his attack upon the action of the House conferees on the permanent census bill.